

SCHLEY'S REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION GRANTED.

Secretary Long Will Announce To-Day the Members of the Court of Inquiry Which Will Probe the Rear Admiral's Conduct During the Santiago Naval Campaign—Dewey Probably Will Preside—No Punishment Can Be Inflicted—Questions to Be Settled Once for All.

SAMPSON AND MACLAY APPROVE SCHLEY'S COURSE.

New York, July 24.—Rear Admiral Sampson said today: "I am glad that Rear Admiral Schley has asked Secretary Long for an investigation. I hope it will be thorough and that not a detail of anything that has been in dispute will be avoided by the Investigating Board."

SCHLEY EXPLAINS HIS TWO FAMOUS MOVES.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, July 24.—Admiral Schley explains the charges of withdrawal from Santiago, delay at Cienfuegos and the famous loop made by the Brooklyn as follows: "Temporary withdrawal from Santiago was because of a letter from Admiral Sampson, dated May 20, 1898. In which he said: 'If the Spanish ships have put into Santiago they must come to either Havana or Cienfuegos. Our best chance of success is to hold these two points—Cienfuegos and Havana. Until we receive more definite information, we shall continue to hold Cienfuegos and Havana. Hold your squadron off Cienfuegos.'"

MACLAY'S BITTER ATTACK ON SCHLEY.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, July 24.—Here is what Edgar S. MacLay has to say in his "History of the United States Navy" concerning Admiral Schley's temporary withdrawal from Santiago: "In his report about the coal supply of the vessels under his command Schley exhibited either a timidity amounting to absolute cowardice or a prevarication of facts that were intrinsically false."

SCHLEY'S LETTER ASKING FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

The letter received by Secretary Long this morning from Rear Admiral Schley reads: "Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., July 22, 1901. Sir: Within the past few days a series of comments have been published in various parts of the country of a book entitled 'The History of the Navy,' written by an Edgar S. MacLay. In these reviews, it appears that this edition is a third volume of the said history, extended to include the late war with Spain, which the author has now come to take such action as may bring this entire matter under discussion under the clearer and calmer review of the Secretary of the Navy."

SECRETARY LONG PROMPTLY APPROVES ADMIRAL'S REQUEST.

In view of the announcement made by Rear Admiral Schley in the Republic on Sunday that the time for action had arrived, the department had anticipated a request from him for an investigation. Secretary Long consequently did not have to give lengthy consideration to the request. He at once decided this letter should be immediately mailed to the Admiral at the Navy Department, Washington, July 24, 1901. "I am in receipt of yours of the 22d inst., with reference to the criticism of the late war with Spain, and in reply to inform you that I have approved of your action, under the circumstances, in asking at the hands of the department such action as may bring this entire matter under discussion under the clearer and calmer review of my brothers in arms."

INCIDENTS LEADING TO COURT OF INQUIRY.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, July 24.—Criticism of Rear Admiral Schley's course began with the departure of the flying squadron from Key West on May 18, 1898. It was then supposed that Admiral Schley was making for Cienfuegos, and Schley was seen to see if the Spanish fleet was there. He arrived at Cienfuegos on May 20, and the Spanish fleet was really there. He started after dark on May 24 with the flying squadron for Santiago. He says in a report that much rough weather was encountered, and that, as the Eagle was unable to keep up with the remainder of the squadron, progress was delayed. It is charged that the run to Santiago was unnecessarily slow, and was an indication of cowardice. Schley's force arrived on Santiago on May 25, where he was joined by the Yales, the Minneapolis and the St. Paul. In his report Rear Admiral Schley says that the coal supply of the Spanish vessels was very much reduced. He signalled the fleet to proceed to Key West by way of the Yucatan Passage. This signal was a charge that Schley was seeking to evade the Spanish fleet. Secretary Long sent a dispatch to Schley dwelling upon the importance of learning definitely whether the Spanish fleet was in Santiago harbor. Schley cabled the department on May 28 that he regretted he could not obey the order, as it was necessary for him to proceed to Key West for coal.

CONTINUE SEVERAL MONTHS.

The court will probably be in session several months. It will assemble in the ante-room of the office of the Secretary of the Navy. Its members will be in the uniform of their rank, and all naval witnesses will be required to appear before it in uniform. There will be a marine orderly at the door. The usual naval procedure will be observed. When the court assembles Rear Admiral Schley will be asked if he objects to any member, and if he does so he will be requested to submit the reasons for his objection. An intimation of an objection will be followed by the substitution of another officer. All the members will be sworn to well and truly examine and inquire, according to the evidence, the matter now before it, without partiality, and the Judge Advocate will be sworn by the President of the court. The evidence to be given in the case is hearing. The witness will be required to swear that the evidence he will give "will be the truth, whole truth and nothing but the truth, and that he will not be sworn to."

WILLIAM MAGRAINE MONEY FOR RACES



MRS. SUMNERS.



"BILLY" MAGRAINE.

Post Office Inspector Dice said yesterday that he would today apply for a warrant against W. F. McGrain, alias W. F. Martin, in jail at Clayton on a charge of misuse of the mails. According to the police, McGrain obtained from several St. Louis women various sums of money, which he led them to believe would be bet on horses at races that "could not lose."

"BROOKLYN DID NOT UNDERSTAND THE SIGNALS."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, July 24.—Captain Francis A. Cook, who, during the Spanish-American war, was in command of the Commodore Schley's "flying squadron," talked today of the incident which has been made, that the Brooklyn did not understand the code of signals improvised for use between the Cuban insurgents and the American ships. "The Brooklyn," said Captain Cook, "was not in possession of the code of signals, and, on account of our lack of knowledge of them, we were very much mystified by certain signals that we observed on the beach at Cienfuegos."

"TOOK IT FOR GRANTED HE UNDERSTOOD SIGNALS."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New London, Conn., July 24.—Admiral Schley's explanation of the incident which has been made, that the Brooklyn did not understand the code of signals improvised for use between the Cuban insurgents and the American ships, was that he had taken it for granted that the Brooklyn understood the signals. "I have had no interview with anybody connected with the New York papers, and I have never expressed my views in reference to the signals which Commodore Schley did not understand at Cienfuegos. These signals had been given to me confidentially by Admiral Sampson and were meant to facilitate communication between the insurgents on shore and vessels of the American fleet."

TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Parisian Physician Offers Suggestions for Preventing Contagion. London, July 24.—The principal paper before the British Congress on Tuberculosis today was read by Professor Brouardel of Paris, who urged international legislation in regard to the notification of the authorities of the existence of tuberculous cases, and the disinfection of hotels, railroads and steamboats, thus preventing the spread of the disease. Professor Brouardel believed these dangers could be remedied by the United States on their quick realization of the danger of expectation and on their legislation in the matter. Professor Brouardel declines to accept Professor Koch's theory that tuberculosis cannot be propagated by the meat and milk of tuberculous cattle, and said he thought it easy to protect the population from this contamination by legislation.



MISS EDNA REA.

the races the next day, explaining that a race had been fixed and she could win some money. Mrs. Sumners gave him \$10 to bet for her. After the race he told her the horse had run second, but she does not know what horse he played. She did not hear of him again until she read in yesterday's Republic that he had been arrested. She said that he was the man whom she knew as Martin, but refused to apply for a warrant.

POLITICAL FACTIONS ARMS FOR CONTEST.

Arkansas County Officials Barricade Courthouse and Resist the Governor's Order. Little Rock, Ark., July 24.—Oceola, the county seat of Mississippi County, is under an armed insurrection, on account of Governor Davis having revoked the commissions of Sheriff Sam Bowen and Circuit Clerk C. S. Driver and appointed J. A. Lovewell and J. W. Rhodes, respectively, as their successors. Commissions were forwarded by Attorney C. T. Coleman of Little Rock, but Bowen and Rhodes took possession of the courthouse, supported by a crowd of determined followers, principally from Luxora, and refused to vacate. The courthouse is barricaded. Practically the entire town is under arms. Rhodes and Bowen have a following of probably 5,000 men. Serious trouble has been avoided since last Saturday only by the active presence of the commissions of the incumbents. An appeal is made to Governor Davis to put the county under martial law. "That is Mr. McNeary's positive statement. He is leaving the neighborhood. The lynching of an alleged negro murderer last Friday ten miles from Oceola, after he had been taken to the court by Sheriff Bowen's deputies, has added to the excitement. Upon his return to-night from Lonoke County, Governor Davis stated that he had received no advice indicating a threatened insurrection in Mississippi County, and he was not going to say concerning the report of prospective trouble there. The Governor stated that he had not been appealed to from any source to place the county under martial law."

HEAT CRIPPLES MAIL SERVICE.

Many Postal Clerks Unfitted for Work by Prostration. St. Joseph, Mo., July 24.—The railway mail service out of this city is somewhat crippled on account of the heat. Of the 200 postal clerks under Chief Clerk Taylor's supervision are unfit for duty because of heat prostration. The former insurrection has called upon all those who are able to work to do their utmost that the service may be maintained as nearly as possible up to the usual standard. Superintendent of Alhambra Is Called to His Door and Shot. Carlinville, Ill., July 24.—An attempt was made to-night to assassinate G. W. Armour, Superintendent at the County Alhambra, near this city. About 10 o'clock some one knocked at the door of Mr. Armour's quarters, and when the superintendent opened the door an assassin shot him through the head, the ball entering the nose. He is still alive. A posse is being formed to go in search of the assassin.

ZURBANO SURRENDERS.

Insurgent Leader in Tayabas Province Accepts American Rule. Manila, July 24.—Colonel Zurbano, with twenty-nine officers, 24 men, 24 rifles, 100 bolos, has surrendered to Lieutenant Hickman of the First Cavalry in Tayabas province. The former insurgents have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and their surrender clears that district of the revolutionary element. A civilian named Pinnick has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay the cost of his trial for stealing from the Commissary Department.

A BUTTER HINT.

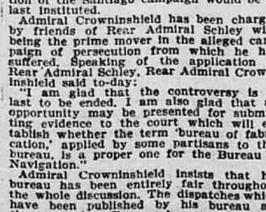
Why Use Cream With Your Grape-Nuts? (See Below.) There are people who become unconsciously addicted to the butter habit; that is to say, they like butter and gradually eat a little more as the months go by, until they find they have consumed, each meal, quite a quantity of fat that they have not vitality enough to properly digest. This undigested substance causes more or less catarrh of the stomach and trouble with the bowels. The remedy, of course, is to largely cut down the allowance of butter, and for two or three nights use nearly a quart of very hot water just before going to bed. This washes out the stomach and bowels and gives them a good rest. Then, the next morning, for a few mornings at least, use good rich cream, with Grape-Nuts for breakfast, letting out the butter and fat. The cream gives all the fat that is needed. Grape-Nuts and cream furnish a most palatable and nutritious breakfast.

THOUSANDS ARE REGISTERING.

Home-seekers Crowding Into El Reno—Missourian Robbed. El Reno, Ok., July 24.—All registration booths will have been broken when the roads close to-night, if they do close. It is said that 12,000 have already registered and still the work is going on. The Rock Island train brought their loads of passengers to El Reno and the jam on the streets is indescribable. Every gambling device known to man is running. A negro who did the work is in jail. Clyde Withers of Lampas, Tex., was robbed and fatally carried by a negro last night in the business center of the town. The Cavendish has long been a favorite resort, and was always popular.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS CURED OF CATARRH OF THE STOMACH BY PE-RU-NA.

properly it will be of great benefit to our people. I can conscientiously recommend it to any one who is suffering with stomach or catarrh troubles." — R. W. Wilcox. All over this country are hundreds of people who are suffering from catarrh of the stomach who are wasting precious time, and enduring needless suffering. The remedies they try only temporarily palliate the distress, but never effect a cure. Remedies for dyspepsia have multiplied so rapidly that they are becoming as numerous as the leaves of the forest, and yet dyspepsia continues to flourish in spite of them all. This is due to the fact that the cause of dyspepsia is not recognized as catarrh. The remedy is well known, and is found in the whole range of medical preparations that is in every particular adapted to dyspepsia, that remedy being Pe-ru-na. This remedy is well known in these cases. Doctor Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O., says: "In my large practice and correspondence I have yet to learn of a single case of chronic dyspepsia which has either been greatly benefited or cured by Pe-ru-na. No one suffering with catarrh of the stomach or dyspepsia, however slight, can be well or happy. It is the cause of so many distressing symptoms that it is a most dreaded disease. Pe-ru-na acts immediately on the seat of the trouble, the inflamed mucous membrane lining the stomach, and a lasting cure is effected. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from receiving supplies a certain write at once to Doctor Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to advise you his valuable advice gratis. Address Doctor Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O."



CONGRESSMAN R. W. WILCOX, Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

DIAMOND SPECIAL.

EVERY NIGHT FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO. Close connections made with boats for Northern Michigan Resorts. Through Pullman Sleeper Every Friday to South Haven, Mich. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. City Ticket Office, 308 N. Broadway.

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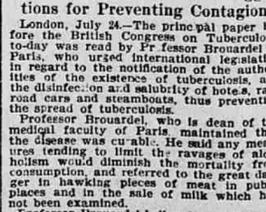
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